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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN AFRICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS (STATISTICAL STUDY)

INTRODUCTION

1. One of the striking features of industrialization in Africa over the past 15 years has undoubtedly been the growing and fundamental role of manufacturing industries. These industries, which as far back as 1971 had become the principal branch of the industrial sector following a significant increase in their contribution to gross domestic product, 1/ were to strengthen this key position throughout the period 1970 to 1984 by virtue, in particular, of the installation of new production units. This remarkable expansion enabled them to generate, on their own, almost 40 per cent of added value and at least half of industrial investment in 1982. Moreover, two thirds of the wages and salaries paid by the industrial sector in 1982 came from the manufacturing industries, while their share in foreign trade amounted on average to 42 per cent.

2. In view of the growing economic impact of manufacturing industries and their prominent place in the long-term guidelines of the Lagos Plan of Action, the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, at its second session, requested ECA to undertake a series of studies designed not only to give a better picture of the evolution of this branch of activity, but also to seek technical means of filling the gaps in data. In March 1984, the ECA secretariat made a partial response to the request of the Joint Conference by submitting, at its third session, a first report on the productivity and development of manufacturing industry in the region. This document confirmed, in particular, the results of previous investigations, and concluded that there was a need to institute, within a short time span, integrated national industrial statistics systems.

3. The present study, the second in the series, deals in four chapters with the relationship between production and trade in African manufactured goods. It begins by reviewing briefly the main gaps in available information in order to make apparent to the reader, from the outset, its real scope and, more generally, the existence of certain major shortcomings in national statistical machineries. Among the problems touched upon in this context are the variable coverage and poor quality of data, the imprecision and sometimes divergence (from one country to another) of concepts and classification systems and, finally, the gap between the survey reference period and the time when the results are made available to users.

4. The second part of the study comprises a statistical analysis of the evolution of production of and trade in manufactured goods. This analysis is based both on raw data and on various ratios involving production, imports and exports, the changes which have taken place in the structure of value added and imports, and intra-African trade in manufactured goods.

1/ In terms of contribution to gross domestic product at 1970 constant factor costs.

5. The third part of the study attempts to define the relationship between production and consumption of manufactured goods, as well as the influence of cyclical movements of these two factors on the evolution of the price of manufactured goods. To this end, it analyses a limited number of statistical series relating notably to the consumer price indexes of clothing and textile production, the composition of trade in manufactures by end use and their total apparent consumption.

6. Finally, after summarizing the partial conclusions drawn in previous sections, the report reviews possible uses of the data given in the study and suggests a method of dealing with the conceptual problems raised in section 1.

2. GENERAL COMMENTS ON DATA COLLECTION AND PREPARATION METHODS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

1.1 Data coverage

(i) Production statistics

7. As the recent ECA study of the productivity and development of manufacturing industry in Africa showed, the coverage of the data on the performance of this branch of activity is most often limited, and varies from country to country. Clearly, this is a major shortcoming which may lead to erroneous interpretation of production figures and hence invalidate comparisons on the regional scale. To enable the reader to take all precautions necessary in this respect, an attempt is made here to define the main factors involved.

8. The first of them appears to relate to the selection of basic statistical units and their definition, for national practices in this vital area continue to vary significantly. The data available relate either to institutional units grouped according to main function or to units of a functional nature, generally regarded as a convenient variation on the factory. Hence they are not necessarily comparable, in that information based on different statistical units may show discrepancies even with reference to one and the same nomenclature. Moreover, the countries of the region have different definitions of what comprises the modern sector of the economy, which is one of the two distinctive criteria 2/ of institutional units. In some cases, this definition relates to the utilization of modern management techniques, i.e., the regular maintenance of modern-type accounting. In others, it relates to the nature of the equipment used by the statistical unit, its size, its turnover volume or the level of investment in it.

2/ The other distinctive criterion is the enjoyment of full autonomy in the performance of their main functions.

9. Secondly, there is a difference of approach among the African countries as to the delimitation of the field covered by surveys and their geographical scope. It should however be noted that, while regular investigations of institutional units are often exhaustive in nature because of the limited number of economic agents recognized as such, those dealing with functional units, conversely, are confined to a statistical universe of variable scope which sometimes has much in common with the modern sector. This latter is defined in various ways, as has already been pointed out, and at the present time it has not been possible to undertake a precise assessment of its relative share in national economies in the vast majority of countries. Moreover, the geographical scope of the regular surveys undertaken in the region is confined sometimes to the capital and its environs, sometimes to the main urban centres.

10. Finally, in the absence of systematic figures for the producer prices of manufactured goods, it is hardly possible to cross-check statistics for the value of production, which are generally presented in a "branch" context, with data on the physical quantities produced.

(ii) Data on trade in manufactured goods

11. These data are based solely on official statements, and should thus be treated with caution. Their comparability may appear somewhat suspect in that no indications are available of clandestine movements across frontiers, the significance of which no doubt varies from country to country and from product to product.

12. Moreover, in accordance with the definition of manufactured goods used for purposes of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the data on total value of trade exclude processed food, beverages, refined petroleum and tobacco manufactures. Nevertheless, an effort has been made to integrate these elements into some of the series available so as to be able to present in parallel the total value of trade in manufacture goods and the global production figures, drawn up in principle in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC).

13. To this end, it was first necessary to undertake an analysis of transactions 3/ based on the Classification by Broad Economic Categories (imports) and ISIC (exports), and then to break down some of the ratios obtained in order to determine the share in trade of the four groups of goods concerned. The percentages derived from the analysis should however be regarded as approximate, since access to the detail necessary (SITC 5-digit level) to reclassify foreign trade by broad economic category or industry of origin was not always possible.

3/ Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, Volume I.

(iii) Related statistical information

14. Detailed information on the prices of manufactured goods at the various stages and the corresponding index numbers (production, consumption, imports and exports) are still sadly lacking in the vast majority of countries of the region. Moreover, production index numbers, which are currently prepared in only some 15 countries, are often provided in aggregate form.

1.2 Data quality

15. Some national statistical series show over sudden fluctuations in manufacturing output which sometimes have to be classified as inconsistencies after comparison with variations in operating cost structures and employment. Since the available information is not generally well documented, it has not been possible to determine the real causes of these inconsistencies.

16. Nevertheless, recent studies have shown that the poor quality of African statistics is due not only to numerous observation errors arising from staffing constraints, but also to the unsuitability of the questionnaires and counting techniques to the accounting and administrative organization of the production units. Moreover, it very often happens that national statistical services make significant changes in the methodology and field of their current surveys without adjusting the date of previous years, and this naturally introduces significant bias into the series.

1.3 Classification systems used

17. Although a large number of countries of the region have now drawn on the activity nomenclatures at the international level to construct their own classification systems, there are still fairly pronounced differences both in terms of activity groupings and in relation to the wording of certain headings. This is clearly apparent from an examination of the series concerning distribution of manufacturing output or production index numbers. Consequently, comparison of data is a risky undertaking, especially in cases where detailed documentation on the national classification system is not available.

18. Where commodities and materials are concerned, apart from the adaptations of the BTN (Brussels Tariff Nomenclature) and of SITC, very few African countries seemed to have developed classification systems capable both of serving as a basis for satisfactory analysis of the pattern of their inter-industry trade and of facilitating region-wide comparability of data.

1.4 Delays in publication of survey results

19. Between the survey reference period and the time when the results are made available to users, there is a sizeable gap generally ranging between 3 and 5 years. Some national statistical services do not even publish the results of their industrial surveys, thus depriving potential users of valuable information.

20. This situation, from which the region also suffers in respect of other basic statistical investigations, stems essentially from the absence at the local level of a rational and effective system for the exploitation of data. In many cases, installation of the facilities required is blocked by lack of financial resources and qualified staff.

2. EVOLUTION OF AFRICAN PRODUCTION OF AND TRADE IN MANUFACTURED GOODS DURING THE PERIOD 1970-1981

21. From 1970-1981, output by the modern manufacturing sector, in current prices, increased at an annual rate of around 20 per cent in 19 African countries, whereas imports of manufactured goods rose in the same countries by 16 per cent on average, as against 15.6 per cent for exports. Assuming that clandestine frontier movements cancel each other out and that official statements concerning foreign trade come solely from large establishments, Zambia, with a ratio of 0.50 between imports and exports, was the only net exporter of manufactures in 1981. Apart from the Central African Republic, Mauritius and Zimbabwe, the other countries of the region for which the necessary data could be compiled bought in 1981 far more manufactured products than they sold abroad, the value of imports representing in some cases (Nigeria and Somalia) more than 300 times that of exports.

22. In Kenya and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, where the level of imports of manufactured goods in 1975 was seven to eight times higher than that of local output, depencence on manufactured goods produced abroad still remain very marked in 1981, although significantly lower than at the beginning of the previous five year period (25 to 42 per cent). In Seychelles and Somalia, the value of imports of manufactured goods in 1981 was more than double that of production, as against one and a half times in the Central African Republic, the Cambia and Togo, and only 21.5 per cent in Zambia.

23. Finally, the share of manufacturing output marketed abroad was significantly higher (58-284 per cent) in 1981 than in 1975 in six African countries (Central African Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland, Togo and Tunisia), whereas it was substantially lower (25-96 per cent) in seven other countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia and Nigeria).

2.2 Indicators of structural change in the manufacturing sector (Table 2)

24. In six of the nine countries for which the indicators sought were available, the structural evolution of manufacturing output was characterized between 1973 and 1980 by a tendency towards diversification and growing importance of non-traditional activities. Nevertheless, these changes were of a very limited nature, so that in 1980 manufacturing output was still composed essentially of processed food, beverages, textiles and wood products. At the end of the 1970s traditional activities taken as a whole accounted for 76.5 per cent of the value added in the manufacturing sector (as against 77 per cent in 1973), leaving little margin (23.5 per cent) for activities generally regarded as offering "high growth potential" (metal processing, manufacture of machinery and transport equipment, and the chemical industry).

25. Naturally, the changes which took place in the structural production had an impact on the composition of imports of manufactures. Non-traditional articles (metals, capital goods and chemicals) which did not account for a major portion of production constituted the bulk of imports and indeed became more predominant during the period under review, increasing their relative share in the whole range of transactions from 58.4 to 61.5 per cent. Taking groups of products individually, capital goods (machinery and transport equipment) still remained, at the end of the 1970s, the main component of imports (40.7 per cent in 1979/1980 as against 37.4 per cent in 1973). Next came "other manufacturers" 4/ (30.6 per cent as against 33.3 per cent at the beginning of the period), followed at a distance by chemicals (13.1 as against 12.9 per cent), food products (7.9 as against 8.2 per cent) and iron and steel (6.7 as against 7 per cent). Finally, the net decline (5 to 8 per cent) in the shares of by processed food and "Other manufactures" should be noted.

2.3 Intra-African trade and total trade of manufactured goods (tables 3 and 4)

26. Intra-African trade in manufactures (not including refined petroleum, beverages, processed food and wood products) advanced at an average annual rate of 19.2 per cent over the period 1970-1981, reaching $US 1.8 billion in 1981. This average annual growth rate, slightly higher than that of African trade in manufactures as a whole (18.4 per cent), nevertheless masks major differences between various groups of products. Non-ferrous metals showed by far the most spectacular increase with 74.1 per cent, as against 32.2 per cent for chemicals, 19.7 per cent for capital goods and 14.8 per cent for yarns and fabrics. Moreover, for each of these groups, except capital goods, intra-African trade showed a more rapid expansion than total trade in manufacture, the gaps between the average annual growth rates ranging from 0.7 (yarns and fabrics) to 68.5 per cent (non-ferrous metals).

4/ Under the product grouping used in table 2, "Other manufactures" comprise *inter alia* beverages, textiles and wood products.

27. In structural terms, "Other manufactures" constituted throughout the period under review the main component of intra-African trade in manufactures, despite a regular and significant decrease in their relative share since 1970 (71.4 per cent as against 39.69 per cent at the end of period). Chemicals, which accounted for only 4.78 per cent trade in 1970, came to constitute a much more significant proportion in 1971 with 19.2 per cent. Yarns and fabrics on the other hand, showed a modest increase in their share, which rose from 12.84 per cent to 16.50 per cent as against 7.76 per cent to 8.70 per cent for non-ferrous metals. It should, however, be emphasized that the structural evolution of transactions was not always uniform, as table 4 shows.

28. Finally, the share of intra-African trade in regional trade in manufactures as a whole fell from 5.97 per cent in 1970 to 2.59 per cent in 1981. Where the other components of transactions are concerned, the ratios vary from 8.93 to 7.62 per cent for yarns and fabrics to 1.34 to 6.72 per cent for non-ferrous metals and 2.94 to 4.73 per cent for chemicals, while capital goods yet again showed marginal rates (1.12 per cent in 1970 as against 0.81 per cent in 1981.

3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

3.1 Evolution of production and prices in the food and textile industries sectors (tables 5 and 6)

29. From 1978 to 1982, the increase in consumer prices of processed food and clothing was generally much more substantial than the increase in production by the food and textile industries sectors. The index numbers of prices and production showed the largest relative spreads in Ghana (80 to 91 per cent annual average), Zaire (40 to 76 per cent), Madagascar (17 to 35 per cent), the United Republic of Tanzania (27 per cent) and Malawi (6 to 15 per cent). Throughout the period under review, Senegal remained the only country in which the average annual rate of increase in prices did not exceed by more than 2.5 per cent that of production in the two sectors under consideration.

30. This situation can be explained in part by the fact that production is not generally sufficient to meet local needs, and that price escalations often coincide with a marked drop in production. The substantial rise in consumer prices also seems to be linked to the inflationary effect of de facto monopolies created by protectionist policies, particularly in the textiles sub-sectors and those for certain processed food. Nevertheless, caution should still be exercised in interpreting the data because of their limited and variable geographic scope and the absence of documentation on national classification systems.

3.2 Composition of trade and manufactures by end use (table 7)

31. Over the period 1970-1981, an average of 41 per cent of imports of manufactured goods comprised capital goods and consumer durables, as against 32 per cent for intermediate goods and supplies and 7 per cent for consumer non-durables. The remaining 20 per cent was made up of various groups classified under the heading "Other". These goods include processed food, beverages, tobacco, manufactures, refined petroleum and oils and fats of animal or vegetable origin.

32. In the case of exports, the distribution by end use shows a fairly clear predominance of "Other" (49 per cent). Together with intermediate goods and supplies (40 per cent), this category accounts for almost nine-tenths of all transactions. The share of consumer non-durables amounts to 6 per cent, as against only 5 per cent for capital goods and consumer durables.

33. Generally speaking, these figures highlight a marked dependence of African countries on the outside for their supply of capital and productive consumer goods (almost three-quarters of imports), whereas a large proportion (at least 80 per cent) of the sales of manufactured goods abroad is based essentially on traditional activities (production of processed food, beverages, wood products and textiles articles in particular).

3.3 Total apparent consumption of manufactured goods (table 8)

34. Defined as the sum of production and imports less exports, total apparent consumption of manufactured goods at current prices increase substantially in most countries, with annual growth rates ranging for the most part between 19 and 35 per cent. Egypt and Nigeria, the States with the highest population, were also the largest consumers of manufactured goods in 1982 (respectively $US 22.2 billion and 30.6 billion). They were followed, far behind, by a relatively homogeneous group of countries in terms of consumption levels, comprising the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ($US 8.2 billion), Côte d'Ivoire ($US 7.1 billion), Tunisia ($US 5.9 billion) and Zimbabwe ($US 5.4 billion).

35. In Mauritius and Zimbabwe, production of manufactured goods accounted on average for 90.86 and 87.14 per cent of total apparent consumption over the period 1970-1982. In eight other countries, including Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar and Tunisia, the proportions ranged from 62 to 80 per cent. Finally, the "tail-end" (13 to 20 per cent) was brought up by Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Seychelles.

36. Imports of manufactured goods, for their part, were on average almost 40 per cent higher than total apparent consumption in Kenya, and slightly lower than it in the Gambia (95.8 per cent). In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Seychelles and Togo they accounted on average for more than four-fifths of total apparent consumption, as gainst 60 to 70 per cent in Mauritius, Nigeria and Somalia. Egypt was the only country in which the average ratio of imports to total apparent consumption was below 30 per cent. At the end of the period, however, it was in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire that the share of imports in total apparent consumption showed the steepest falling trend and was at the lowest level (respectively 19.7 and 21.5 per cent in 1982, as against 35.1 and 44.9 per cent in 1980).

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Statistical balance sheet of relationship between African production of and trade in manufactured goods

37. The statistical balance sheet gives rise to the following main conclusions:

(a) From 1970-1981, the countries of the region, taken as a group, bought (in value terms) far more manufactured products than they sold abroad, the level of imports being in some cases more than 300 times higher than that of exports; moreover, because the structure of production has remained essentially traditional despite recent efforts to develop activities offering high "growth potential" (processing of metals, production of machinery and transport equipment and the chemical industry), almost three-quarters of purchases of manufactured goods abroad consisted of capital and productive consumption goods;

(b) If they wish gradually to reduce the region's dependence on abroad for its supply of capital and productive consumer goods in particular, the African countries should not only place more emphasis on primary processing of metals, production of consumer goods and the chemical industry, but should also improve the degree of processing of their raw materials and semi-finished products (particularly in the non-metallic minerals, textiles, wood, leather and hides and paper sectors);

(c) Despite the high level of its average growth rate (19.2 per cent a year), the share of intra-African trade in the region's total trade in manufactured goods fell from 5.97 per cent in 1970 to 2.59 per cent in 1981; this marked decrease was the results of two major factors, namely:

(i) The implementation of industrialization policies oriented towards creating industries to replace imported consumer goods, a trend which has made that the African countries have similar production lines and has reduced possibilities of trade,

(ii) The shift in imports towards the capital goods required for development and the establishment of import substitution industries, the sources of supply for which are generally outside the African continent.

38. Under this circumstances, only an effective subregional integration policy would permit better organization and sustained development of intra-African trade in manufactured goods.

39. Given the decisive share of manufactured goods in total trade (on average 60 to 85 per cent of imports), it may also be pointed out that the marked disequilibrium in the balance of trade of many African countries stems in large measure from the structural weaknesses in their manufacturing production which have been referred to above. The sizeable increase in the level of national foreign currency reserves will therefore depend to a great extent on an end being put to the predominance of local resource extraction over processing, and on the gradual establishment of the capital goods industries that are currently lacking.

4.2 Main possible uses of the data

40. Despite its general nature and the gaps highlighted by the critical analyses of the data, this study contains useful indications as to the overall evolution of the production of trade in manufactured goods, as well as their structure and interrelations during the period under review.

41. It may be of assistance in the formulation of the broad outlines of an industrialization policy on a subregional or regional basis (particularly in respect of capital goods) and in the definition of a general framework for the promotion of intra-African trade. In this respect, the data contained in the study could usefully be supplemented by the product statistics currently available in the ECA secretariat.

42. Furthermore, the study can serve as a basis for short-term sectoral forecasts of the evolution of production and trade broken down by end use of the products, and thus constitute a valuable tool for the orientation of national policies in the fields of foreign trade, pricing and supply to the domestic market.

43. Finally, the study can be of assistance in evaluating the possibilities of national markets, their extent and the type of enterprises and products they are likely to welcome.

4.3 Improvement of African statistics on production of and trade in manufactured goods

44. In the light of the comments made in the first part of this report, the main gaps in the available data on manufacturing output could be filled in the medium-term if national statistical services gave due attention to the problems related to defining the scope of surveys and selecting and defining the basic statistical units.

45. National definition of the scope of annual surveys and those conducted at shorter intervals must necessarily be founded on as complete as possible a repertory, regularly updated. If the decision is taken to restrict a given investigation to a clearly defined category of production units, it is important to be able in advance to situate the economic agents concerned in relation to total production of the manufacturing sector, to its total gross fixed capital formation and to other key indicators such as employment and raw materials and industrial services consumption. This preliminary exercise provides both the technical services responsible for the survey and users with information on the real scope of the data, and thus makes them easier to interpret, more coherent and closer to reality. It can be carried out successfully only on the basis of the results of a recent pilot study or of information derived from a production unit census carried out during the preceding five years.

46. The definition of the scope of annual surveys and those conducted at shorter intervals should take account of the resources available and be responsive to precise dimensional criteria such as the number of wage-earners or persons employed, the turnover or the value added of the production units. As a general rule, employment is regarded as the best dimensional criterion, because it is universally applicable and is suitable for international comparisons (unlike, for example, the criterion of inclusion within the modern sector, whose outlines remain somewhat fluid and vary from country to country).

47. As to the selection of statistical units, the United Nations Statistical Commission recommends that countries should adopt the factory as the basic economic entity for surveys. We will not repeat here the numerous technical arguments that have been put forward in support of this recommendation, since they have been debated at length at previous sessions. However, it seems appropriate to recall that data by factory are better adapted to the requirements of economic planning and programming (particularly in that they permit the establishment of fuller and more reliable inter-industry trade tables) than statistics on units of an institutional nature, in that whether or not the enterprises concerned fall within the scope of the surveys depends solely on their primary function.

48. Not least among the other important problems directly related to that of the selection of statistical units are the definition of concepts and the use of classification systems. The statistics compiled for the different statistical units can indeed only be coherent if the basic concepts are clearly defined and each economic activity unequivocally delimited. Very detailed technical guidelines in this respect have been drawn up and disseminated internationally by the United Nations (particularly within the framework of the World Industrial Statistics Programme). Accordingly, we shall confine ourselves here to mentioning two of the main international nomenclatures that national statistical services could use as reference material in developing their own classification systems. The first of them is the 1968 edition of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), whose four digit entries seem to provide the most appropriate level of detail for international comparisons. The second nomenclature, which is no substitute for an overall commodity classification, is the Partial List of Commodities and Materials. An integral part of the Recommendations for the World Industrial Statistics Programme, 1973, it was designed not only to assist countries in preparing national statistics on the production and consumption of specific commodities, but also to facilitate analysis of the pattern of inter-industry trade in each country and the establishment of regional and world production and consumption aggregates.

49. In view of the urgent need to co-ordinate annual surveys with other types of statistical investigation (censuses, pilot studies, etc.), an effective solution to the whole range of problems raised should be sought, preferably within the framework of an integration of the data on industry. To this end, it is suggested that countries should adopt the following principal administrative and technical measures.

(a) Establishment of a central body responsible for industrial surveys. This body, which might be a section of the national bureau of statistics, should be closely associated on the technical level with the organization and conduct of planned or ongoing surveys, whoever is in charge of them;

(b) Completion of a central directory of industrial units (through merging the directories drawn up by the different ministries, departments and agencies), perhaps followed by the institution of a national system for the registration of production units;

(c) Harmonization of the basic concepts, definitions and classification systems used at the national level;

(d) Standardization of survey reference periods;

(e) Definition of a central framework for integration of the data, this could be the national accounts system or any other system for the evaluation of national resources and their utilization;

(f) Finally, centralization of the data in a data bank accessible to all users.

50. Where foreign trade data are concerned, the first requisite is to complement the available data by evaluating clandestine movements across frontiers. This evaluation can be undertaken by means of point surveys (traffic censuses, for example) or on the basis of cross-checking between outcome statistics (official statements), production statistics and consumption statistics. In the second place, national statistical services, most of which seem to have adopted SITC, should seek to present data with the maximum of detail (preferably at the SITC five-digit level) in order to facilitate their possible subsequent reclassification into broad economic categories or by industry of origin.

51. In addition, prices should in future be systematically recorded at all stages (production, consumption, import and export) in view of the serious shortcomings apparent in this area. In this respect, national statisticians should draw on the guidelines contained in the Revised African Programme of Price Statistics, which define a series of priorities for data collection and calculation of the related index numbers. The orders of priority proposed in the programme depend primarily on the importance or usefulness of a particular type of statistics or index numbers for economic planning, policy formulation, management or the preparation of derived statistics (national accounts, for example). Thus the cost of living and consumer price indexes drawn up for the capital and covering low income groups are assigned the highest priority. Export price and import price indexes, for their part, rank second and third, whereas wholesale prices on the one hand and the producer prices of locally produced articles and those of the various imports on the other (including the corresponding index numbers) are assigned fourth and fifth priority.

52. Finally, in order to permit judicious interpretation of the data by the user, it is strongly recommended that national statisticians should document the series they publish more fully, accompanying them with precise indications of their scope and the major methodological problems involved in drawing them up (statistical units, definitions and basic concepts, field of investigation and classification system used).

Table A/Tableau 1

Production and Trade of manufactured goods

Production et commerce d'articles manufacturés

E/ECA/PSD.4/Inf.2
Annex/Annexe

In million f.o.b. current dollars/Millions de dollars E.U.

Countries/Pays	Production 1/			Growth rate (%) Taux de croissance (%) 2/	Imports-Importations			Growth rate/ Taux de croissance (%) 2/	Exports-Exportations			Growth rate Taux de croissance (%) 2/	Ratio of trade to production (%) - Ratio entre le commerce et la production (%)			
	1970	1975	1981		1970	1975	1981		1970	1975	1981		Imports to production/ Importations production		Exports to production/ Exportations production	
													1975	1981	1975	1981
Central African Republic-République centrafricaine	44	62	47*	5,80	25	56	75	8,07	14	11	31*	0,23	90,3	159,6*	17,7	63,0*
Egypt-Egypte	2549	5632	14098*	16,57	447	1991	5050	29,44	207	279	415	6,44	38,4	36,8*	8,5	3,0*
Ethiopia-Ethiopie	218	436	1108	18,59	139	215	474	11,87	6	15	2*	-1,83	49,3	42,9	3,4	0,2*
Gambia-Gambie	7*	16*	39	17,72	13	30	62	15,00	...	...	...	...	187,5*	159,0	...	...
Ghana	432	944*	.	9,40	288	514	699	5,73	41*	40	128	19,39	54,4*	30,1	4,2*	5,5
Ivory Coast-Côte d'Ivoire	362*	1405	5108*	27,47	301	780	1322	19,89	30	134	251	23,41	55,5	25,9*	9,5	4,9*
Kenya	24	72	173	17,46	512	579	1341	11,25	28*	75	149	15,82	804,2	601,7	104,2	86,1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya-Jamahiriya Arab Libyenne	94	574	1554*	24,34	402	2772	6647	27,15	...	...	...	...	741,2	428,0*	...	...
Madagascar	155	343		13,15	133	232	506	9,77	11	12	25	17,64	85,5	81,9*	3,4	3,9*
Malawi	82	213	673*	21,13	62	159	246	15,14	6	6	30	28,70	74,6	36,6*	2,8	4,5*
Mauritius-Maurice	95	402	883	9,73	41	202	274	17,69	9*	36	121	38,79	50,2	41,3	9,0	10,3
Nigeria-Nigéria	93	2328	1670*	32,67	691	5164	20902	28,28	71*	850	57*	-1,29	1221,8	120,9*	2,1	0,8*
Rwanda	22	34	263*	36,62	19	62	197	24,59	...	...	...	...	182,4	67,4*	...	...
Seychelles	1*	5*	19	32,64	6	10	50	22,71	-*	1*	1	16,67	320,0*	263,1*	20,0*	4,2
Somalia-Somalie	23	59	170	20,65	24	98	361	30,23	2	2*	1*	-33,33	188,1	208,1	3,4*	0,8*
Swaziland	48	126*	430	24,10	40	112	311	20,80	5*	15	98	32,13	88,9*	72,3	11,9*	22,8
Togo	9	64	185*	33,68	45	130	277	20,25	3	7	32	44,34	203,1	149,7*	10,9	17,3*
Tunisia-Tunisie	309	1397	3334	19,74	182	934	2185	23,00	41	177	844	32,43	66,9	61,8	12,7	23,9
Zambia-Zambie 3/	431	1133*	3439*	20,69	388	711	740	8,70	1095*	764	1495*	5,79	63,9*	21,5*	70,4*	43,5*
Zimbabwe 4/	599	2284	4181	15,87	247	587	996	14,34	232	317	432	5,97	26,6	23,8	13,8	10,4

Source: ECA Statistics Division Data Pool-Banque de données de la Division de la Statistique de la CEA.

1/ Data on production refer to large establishments only - Les données sur la production concernent les grands établissements seulement.

2/ Average annual growth rate-Taux de croissance annuelle moyenne.

3/ Imports F.o.b. - Importations F.o.b.

Table 2 /Tableau 2

Indicators of structural change in the manufacturing sector (Value added and Imports)
Indicateurs du changement structurel dans le secteur manufacturier (Valeur ajoutée et Importations)

Percentage-Pourcentage

Commodities/Produits	Algeria - Algerie				Egypt - Egypte				Ethiopia - Ethiopie				Kenya			
	Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Imports/ Importations		Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Imports/ Importations		Value added Valeur ajoutée		Imports Importations		Value added Valeur ajoutée		Imports Importations	
	1973	1980	1973	1980	1973	1980	1973	1980	1973	1979	1973	1979	1973	1980	1973	1980
Chemicals-Produits chimiques	...	...	10.1	10.4	9.5	14.1	21.3	12.0	6.4	8.1	17.5	19.1	16.4	13.8	13.3	16.3
Iron and steel-Fer et acier	...	...	9.1	8.9	6.4	5.9	8.2	10.0	5.8	2.6	5.0	4.8	2.4	1.7	7.2	6.0
Non-ferrous metals-Metaux non ferreux	...	...	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.6	-	-	1.2	1.4
Machinery and transport equipment-Machines et matériel de transport 1/	...	...	44.9	41.7	4.0	5.2	34.7	34.8	-	-	38.1	43.5	8.9	5.7	32.2	42.3
Food products	...	...	8.3	9.8	23.7	17.8	9.5	14.1	28.9	42.1	3.3	3.3	28.8	37.9	6.5	4.2
Other manufactures-Autres articles manufacturés	...	...	26.1	27.9	54.2	55.0	25.0	28.3	59.1	47.2	37.3	28.7	45.5	41.1	39.6	27.8

Commodities/Produits	Madagascar				Tanzania - Tanzanie				Tunisia - Tunisie				Zaire - Zaire			
	Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Imports/ Importations		Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Imports/ Importations		Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Imports Importations		Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Imports/ Importations	
	1973	1979	1973	1979	1973	1979	1973	1979	1973	1979	1973	1979	1973	1979	1973	1979
Chemicals-Produits chimiques	10.3	13.7	12.3	13.0	13.1	14.8	10.8	10.5	22.7	27.0	9.3	8.7	11.7	12.3	11.0	11.9
Iron and steel-Fer et acier	-	-	6.2	6.2	1.7	2.1	10.2	4.8	3.9	5.6	6.0	7.5	4.3	6.2	5.5	5.1
Non-ferrous metals-Metaux non ferreux	-	-	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	2.5	2.0	0.5	1.9
Machinery and transport equipment-Machines et matériel et transport 1/	1.4	1.0	32.9	38.8	5.1	4.3	32.3	51.0	2.5	3.6	36.9	33.9	2.9	4.5	44.1	36.6
Food products	22.5	20.4	14.8	14.6	28.0	24.8	6.1	3.1	15.3	11.1	10.2	6.7	16.9	23.9	11.1	10.4
Other manufactures-Autres articles Manufacturés	66.0	64.9	32.8	26.6	50.2	51.5	39.3	28.8	54.0	51.6	36.5	42.3	61.7	51.1	27.8	34.1

Table 2 (continued)/Tableau 2 (Suite)

Indicators of structural change in the manufacturing sector (Value added and Imports)

Indicateurs de changement structurel dans le secteur manufacturier (Valeur ajoutée et Importations)

Percentage-Pourcentage

Commodities/Produits	Zambia Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Zambia Imports Importations		Zimbabwe Value added/ Valeur ajoutée		Zimbabwe Imports Importations	
	1973	1981	1973	1981	1973	1980	1973	1980
Chemicals-Produits chimiques	20.5	22.9	10.[illegible]	16.4	14.4	14.9	11.2	12.9
Iron and steel-Fer et acier	2.4	2.6	5.[illegible]	5.1	11.0	13.9	...	4.4
Non-ferrous metals-Metaux non ferreux	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	...	...
Machinery and transport equipment-Machines et materiel de transport 1/	5.3	7.5	43.0	40.9	4.8	2.9	20.3	0.5
Food products	10.5	11.1	5.0	5.1	12.3	14.5	0.3	0.5
Other manufactures - Autres articles manufacturés	60.7	59.5	35.0	31.3	56.6	52.4	...	...

Source: Value added: UNIDO, Handbook of Industrial Statistics 1984 and Estimates by ECA Statistics Division
Valeur ajoutée: ONUDI, Manuel de Statistiques Industrielles 1984 et Estimations de la Division de la Statistique de la CEA

Imports: 1/ ECA Statistics Division Data base and Estimates

Importations 1/ Banque de Données et Estimations de la Division de la Statistique de la CEA

2/ UN, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, Vol. I, Various Issues

2/ ONU, Annuaire Statistique du Commerce International, Vol. I, diverses éditions.

1/ Value added: Data refer to transport equipment only.

Valeur ajoutée: Les données concernent le matériel de transport seulement.

Table 3 /Tableau 3

Intra-African and total trade of manufactured goods (1)
Commerce intra-Africain et commerce total de produits manufactures (1)

In million U.S. dollars-En millions de dollars E.U.

Commodities/Produits	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Average Annual growth rate(%) Taux de croissance moyenne annuelle(%)
Value of intra-African trade in manufactures/ Commerce intra-Africain de produits manufacturés													
Chemicals - Produits chimiques	32	88	90	90	148	162	175	150	146	190	240	346	31.4
Machinery & transport equipment - Machines et material de transport	52	64	82	78	108	160	100	116	110	172	206	224	19.7
Textile yarn and fabrics - Fils et tissus	86	118	122	130	184	170	114	156	162	174	166	296	14.8
Non-ferrous metals - Métaux non ferreux	24	26	178	214	354	72	72	52	54	178	98	150	74.1
Other manufactures - Autres articles manufacturés	476	222	210	280	360	906	300	328	348	1368	584	712	32.2
Total	670	518	682	800	1174	1470	712	814	840	2062	1314	1794	19.2
Value of total trade in manufactures/ Commerce total de produits manufacturés													
Chemicals - Produits chimiques	1085	1274	1353	1608	2547	3265	3007	3944	4497	5528	7808	7314	20.4
Machinery & transport equipment - Machines et matériel de transport	4627	5639	5452	6901	11515	17316	19526	23090	25191	25371	31081	38255	20.9
Textile yarn and fabrics - Fils et tissues	953	1053	1136	1378	1981	2001	2075	2550	2815	2970	3685	3884	14.1
Non-ferrous metals - Métaux non ferreux	1797	1399	1525	2192	2971	1753	1911	2059	1904	2414	2833	2320	5.6
Other manufactures - Autres articles manufacturés	2744	3323	4204	5481	7076	9101	8377	10760	12122	15077	16767	20510	20.6
Total	11219	12688	14617	19740	26890	33436	35016	42903	46529	51360	65698	69203	16.4

Source: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics (1978, 1979, 1981 and 1982 Editions)
Nations Unies, Annuaire des Statistique du Commerce International (Editions 1978, 1979, 1981 et 1982)

1/ Manufactured goods are here defined as in section 5-8 of the SITC, Revised. They, therefore, exclude processed food, beverages, tobacco manufactures and refined petroleum.
Les produits manufacturés inclus dans ce tableau se reférent aux sections 5 à 8 de la CTC, révisée. Ils ne comprenent donc, pas les denrées alimentaires, les boissons, les produits dérivés du tabac et les produits pétroliers.

Table 4 /Tableau 4

Share of Intra-African trade of manufactures in total trade of manufactures (1)
Parts du commerce intra-africain de produits manufacturés dans le commerce total de produits manufacturés (1)

Percentage - Pourcentage

Commodities/Produits	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Shares of Selected Commodities in Intra-African Trade of Manufactures/												
Parts de certains produits manufacturés dans le commerce intra-African de Produits Manufacturés												
Chemicals - Produits chimiques	4.78	16.55	13.20	11.25	12.61	11.02	17.70	18.43	17.36	9.13	16.26	19.29
Machinery & transport equipment - Machines et matériel transport	7.76	12.36	12.02	10.75	9.20	10.08	14.04	14.50	13.10	8.26	15.68	15.83
Textile yarn and fabrics - Fils et tissus	12.84	22.78	17.09	16.25	15.67	11.56	16.01	19.16	21.67	8.36	14.16	16.50
Non-ferrous metals - Métaux non ferreux	3.48	5.02	26.10	26.75	30.15	4.90	10.11	7.42	6.43	8.55	7.46	8.70
Other manufactures - Autres articles manufacturés	71.04	42.30	30.79	35.00	32.37	61.63	42.13	40.29	41.43	65.71	44.44	39.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Shares of Intra-African Trade of Manufactures in Total Trade of Manufactures/												
Part du Commerce Intra-Africain de Produits Manufacturés dans le Commerce Total de Produits Manufacturés												
Chemicals - Produits chimiques	2.94	6.91	6.35	4.98	5.02	4.98	4.11	3.80	3.25	3.44	3.07	4.73
Machinery & transport equipment - Machines et matériel de transport	1.12	1.13	1.27	0.97	0.91	0.92	0.51	0.50	0.44	0.88	0.65	0.81
Textile yarn and fabrics - Fils et tissus	8.93	11.21	10.74	9.43	9.29	8.50	5.49	6.12	6.47	5.64	5.04	7.62
Non-ferrous metals - Metaux non ferreux	1.34	1.86	11.66	9.76	11.92	4.11	3.77	.3301	2.84	7.37	3.34	6.72
Other manufactures - Autres articles manufacturés	17.35	6.68	5.00	5.13	5.37	9.95	3.50	3.05	2.87	9.07	3.11	3.47
Total	5.97	4.06	4.65	4.05	4.37	4.40	2.03	1.90	1.81	4.05	2.02	2.59

Source: Calculations based on data from the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.
Calculs effectués à partir d'informations tirées de l'Annuaire des Statistiques du Commerce International.

(1) Manufactured goods are here defined as in sections 5-8 of the SITC, Revised. They, therefore, exclude processed food, tobacco manufactures and refined petroleum.
Les produits manufacturés inclus dans ce tableau se réfèrent aux sections 5 à 8 de la CTCI révisée. Ils ne comprennent donc pas les denrées alimentaires, les boissons, les produits dérivés du tabac et les produits pétroliers.

Table 5 /Tableau 5
Production and consumer price index numbers of food
Indices de la production et des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires

1975 = 100

Countries/Pays	Food production index/Indice de la production alimentaire					Food consumer price index/Indice des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires					Average annual growth rate/ Taux de croissance annuel moyen	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Food production index numbers/Indice de la production alimentaire	Food consumer price index numbers/Indice des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires
Algeria - Algérie 1/	120.4	121.1	131.8	...	...	157.9	179.3	198.6	238.5	...	4.71	14.22
Egypt - Egypte	131.0	...	...	...	...	143.7	154.5	195.7	223.4	255.8	...	15.71
Ghana 2/	84.8	75.6	70.0	58.8	38.2	668.7	1081.1	1646.1	3475.8	4726.0	-17.32	65.26
Kenya 3/	136.0	142.0	139.0	141.0	177.0	134.4	142.0	162.9	183.9	217.7	7.32	12.91
Madagascar 4/	110.3	108.0	102.3	88.5	89.0	113.3	129.6	153.9	203.2	266.7	-10.72	24.11
Malawi 5/	122.0	121.0	130.0	166.0	164.0	127.5	142.1	163.7	207.4	283.8	8.28	23.06
Morocco - Maroc	115.2	122.5	127.8	125.2	127.2	136.0	144.7	156.2	179.5	...	2.68	9.75
Nigeria - Nigéria 6/	100.1	93.6	75.3	...	...	170.9	185.3	198.4	240.1	272.4	-13.02	12.56
Senegal - Sénégal 7/	91.0	118.3	85.8	89.4	105.4	116.1	124.3	130.4	132.5	165.7	7.12	9.53
Tunisia - Tunisie 2/ 5/	115.0	124.0	124.0	130.0	141.0	106.2	116.1	131.9	143.7	162.4	5.28	11.29
Zaire - Zaire 8/	83.1	81.3	91.9	...	...	550.0	1083.0	1313.0	1828.3	...	11.74	52.46
Zambia - Zambie 5/ 9/	88.5	90.2	91.4*	97.0*	...	169.4	184.5	211.1	242.7	...	3.91	12.77
Zimbabwe 10/	110.0	119.0	126.0	138.0	154.0	128.9	144.5	149.3	167.7	185.4	8.80	9.57

Source: 1/ United Nations, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics (Vol. I) - Nations Unies, Annuaire des Statistiques Industrielles (Vol. I)

2/ ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics - BIT, Annuaire des Statistiques du Travail

3/ National publications - Publications nationales

Production and consumer price indices of food (Footnotes)
Indices de la production et des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires (Renvois)

1/ Food production index - including tobacco and matches industries - Indice de la production alimentaire: y compris les industries du tabac et des allumettes

2/ Food production index: Base 1977-100 - Indice de la production alimentaire, Base 100 en 1977.

3/ Food consumer price index: Nairobi (Low income group) - Indice des prix à la consommation alimentaire: Nairobi (Familles ayant un revenu modique)

4/ Food consumer price index: Tananarive (Madagascar) - Indice des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires: Tananarive (Madagascar)

5/ Food production index: including beverages and tobacco - Indice de la production alimentaire : y compris les boissons et le tabac.

6/ Food production index : Estimated by taking the arithmetic average of the indices for vegetable oils, sugar and sugar confectionery - Indice de la production textile : obtenu en prenant la moyenne arithmétique des indices de la production d'huiles végétales et de sucre.

7/ Food production index . Base 1976-100 - Indice de la production alimentaire, Base 100 en 1976.

8/ Food consumer price index : Dakar - Indice des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires : Dakar.

9/ Food consumer price index : Kinshasa - Indice des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires : Kinshasa.

10/ Food consumer price index : Lusaka (low income group) - Indice des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires : Lusaka (Familles ayant un revenu modique)

11/ Food consumer price index : Low income group - Indice des prix à la consommation des denrées alimentaires (Familles ayant un revenu modique).

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Table 6 /Tableau 6

Index numbers of clothing consumer prices and textile production
Indices des prix à la consommation des vêtements et de la production textile

1975=100

Countries/Pays	Clothing consumer price Index/Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements					Textile production Index/ Indice de la production textile					Average annual growth rate (%) Taux de croissance annuel moyen (%	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Clothing consumer price index/Indices des prix à la consommation des vêtements	Textile production index/ Indice de la production textile
Algeria - Algérie 1/	142.5	162.8	174.8	...	...	125.8	120.4	139.2	...	...	10.64	5.58
Egypt - Egypte	186.8	180.2	206.0	225.0	...	112.0	.0	.0	...	...	8.79	...
Ghana 2/	410.3	607.9	883.7	1964.7	2248.3	87.5	69.2	41.4	32.1	15.7	53.57	-32.20
Kenya 3/ 4/	132.1	140.3	148.7	166.9	197.2	124.0	135.0	142.7	152.0	130.0	11.72	1.66
Madagascar 5/	121.9	137.7	140.8	177.0	223.3	102.6	108.6	103.9	98.0	94.7	15.26	-1.88
Malawi 6/ 7/ 8/	114.5	125.6	131.9	151.0	178.3	114.0	130.0	115.0	131.0	139.0	11.52	5.03
Morocco - Maroc	132.8	142.8	149.4	156.5	...	111.0	100.9	97.2	98.2	97.2	6.33	-3.19
Nigeria - Nigéria 9/	178.3	219.2	270.2	313.7	334.8	114.8	127.0	127.9	...	...	17.59	25.36
Senegal - Sénégal 10/ 11/	128.8	140.4	102.5	183.6	209.5	101.0	95.0	94.3	114.4	147.3	12.78	10.85
Tunisia - Tunisie 12/	103.7	109.1	115.0	123.6	130.5	103.0	101.0	110.0	128.0	119.0	7.16	5.83
United Republic of Tanzania - Rép. Unie de Tanzanie	147.2	167.7	210.9	203.4	378.9	85.5	101.5	94.5	...	...	26.8	-0.11
Zaire - Zaire 13/	347.0	770.0	1272.0	1944.0	..	78.0	75.7	91.4	...	...	77.3	9.66
Zambia - Zambie 7/ 14/ 15/	193.7	223.7	244.2	260.2	..	10.4	91.6	98.1	105.7	...	10.3	6.05
Zimbabwe 2/	126.6	146.9	176.5	196.0	219.9	90.0	97.0	114.0	120.0	130.0	14.2	9.81

Source: 1/ United Nations, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics (Vol. 1). Nations Unies, Annuaire des Statistiques Industrielles (Vol. 1)
2/ ILO, Yearbook of Labour Statistics - BIT, Annuaire des Statistiques du Travail
3/ National Publications - Publications nationales

1/ Clothing consumer price index: Algiers - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements: Alger.
2/ Textile production index: Base 1977=100. Including wearing apparel and leather goods - Indice de la production textile, Base 100 en 1977. Y compris les articles d'habillement et les produits en cuir.

Index numbers of clothing consumer prices and textile production (Footnotes - continued)
Indices des prix à la consommation des vêtements et de la production textile (Renvois - suite)

3/ Clothing consumer price index : Nairobi - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements.
4/ Clothing consumer price index : Middle income group - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements : Familles ayant un revenu moyen.
5/ Clothing consumer price index : Tananarive-Madagascar - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements: Madagascar
6/ Textile production index : including wearing apparel and footwear - Indice de la production textile : Y compris les articles d'habillement et les chaussures.
7/ Clothing consumer price index : Blantyre - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements : Blantyre.
8/ Clothing consumer price index : Low income group - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements : Familles ayant un revenu modique.
9/ Textile production index : Cotton textiles only - Indice de la production textile : tissus en coton seulement.
Clothing consumer price index : Rural and urban areas - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements : Zones rurales et urbaines.
10/ Textile production index : Base 1970=100 - Indice de la production textile, Base 100 en 1976.
11/ Clothing consumer price index : Dakar - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements : Dakar.
12/ Clothing consumer price index : Base 1977=100 - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements. Base 100 en 1977.
13/ Textile production index : Estimated by taking the arithmetic average of the indices for ready made suits, dress and hosery, knitted goods, printing of woven materials and spinning and weaving - Indice de la production textile : obtenu en prenant la moyenne arithmétique des indices concernant le prêt-à-porter, la bonnaterie, les articles d'habillement en tricot, l'impression des tissus, la filature et le tissage.
14/ Textile production index : refers to textiles and clothing - l'indice de la production textile concerne les tissus et l'habillement.
15/ Clothing consumer price index : Lusaka - Indice des prix à la consommation des vêtements : Lusaka.

TABLE 7 /TABLEAU 7

COMPOSITION OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES BY END USE, SELECTED PERIODS

(AT CURRENT PRICES)

COMPOSITION PAR USAGE FINAL DU COMMERCE D'ARTICLES MANUFACTURES

(EN PRIX COURANTS)

Countries/Pays	Period / Période	Exports of manufactures / Exportations d'articles manufacturés				Imports of manufactures / Importations d'articles manufacturés			
		Non-durable / Non durables	Intermediate / Intermédiaires	Capital and durables / Capital et durables	Other / Autres	Non durables	Intermediate / Intermédiaires	Capital and durables / Capital et durables	Other / Autres
		Percentage / Pourcentage							
Burkina Faso	1972-1974	2.6	73.3	4.7	19.4	6.4	33.9	32.5	27.2
	1979-1981	1.5	79.3	7.8	11.4	7.1	26.2	34.2	32.5
Cameroon-Cameroun	1972-1974	6.1	53.0	8.4	32.5	9.6	31.6	41.4	17.4
	1979-1980	2.7	53.3	4.9	39.1	8.2	29.7	43.5	18.6
Egypt-Egypte	1972-1974	6.9	77.8	1.4	14.2	3.0	44.5	32.7	19.8
	1979-1981	4.2	69.8	0.7	25.3	3.3	34.3	41.0	21.4
Ethiopia-Ethiopie	1972-1974	1.5	24.8	1.5	72.2	9.8	35.2	42.9	12.1
	1979-1981	0.8	15.2	0.1	83.9	8.1	31.4	49.2	11.3
Ghana	1972-1974	0.7	57.3	0.3	41.7	5.9	40.8	33.9	19.4
	1979	1.4	54.2	2.1	42.3	5.1	33.8	47.8	13.3
Ivory Coast-Côte d'Ivoire	1972-1974	1.2	36.4	9.7	52.1	8.8	30.6	43.7	16.9
	1979-1981	2.3	29.9	8.4	59.4	8.5	28.6	42.7	20.2
Kenya	1972-1974	3.5	22.3	1.7	72.5	8.0	38.5	41.0	12.5
	1979-1980	4.8	15.0	2.3	77.9	6.6	31.5	49.3	12.6
Liberia-Libéria	1972-1974	6.8	28.7	22.5	42.0	10.9	24.2	46.1	18.8
	1979-1981	2.8	41.6	24.4	31.2	7.3	20.3	40.8	31.6
Madagascar	1972-1974	3.9	18.1	2.9	75.1	10.0	29.7	37.9	22.4
	1979-1981	4.7	22.4	7.6	65.3	6.5	27.1	44.6	21.8

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED) TABLEAU (SUITE)

COMPOSITION OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES BY END USE, SELECTED PERIODS
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

COMPOSITION PAR USAGE FINAL DU COMMERCE D'ARTICLES MANUFACTURES
(EN PRIX COURANTS)

Countries/Pays	Period / Période	Exports of manufactures — Exportations d'articles manufacturés				Imports of manufactures — Importations d'articles manufacturés			
		Non durable / Non durables	Intermediate / Intermédiaires	Capital and durable / Capital et durables	Other / Autres	Non durables	Intermediate / Intermédiaires	Capital and durable / Capital et durables	Other / Autres
		Percentage / Pourcentage							
Malawi	1972-1974	3.2	13.3	1.9	81.6	9.7	34.0	37.6	18.7
	1979-1980	2.8	13.5	0.4	83.3	7.2	32.8	40.1	19.9
Morocco-Maroc	1972-1974	12.1	32.5	3.9	51.5	8.2	40.0	32.2	20.6
	1979-1981	16.0	49.3	2.0	31.9	4.0	38.6	39.5	17.9
Niger	1972-1974	7.5	14.7	11.8	66.0	5.3	29.4	37.4	27.9
	1979-1981	16.7	26.0	14.9	43.4	4.6	23.7	36.3	35.4
Nigeria-Nigéria	1972-1974	6.1	28.1	0.1	65.7	6.9	34.6	47.4	9.1
	1979	13.2	22.8	4.5	59.5	6.8	29.5	49.9	13.8
Senegal-Sénégal	1972-1974	4.6	15.5	6.9	73.0	6.3	27.1	33.7	32.9
	1979-1981	3.3	14.9	5.4	76.4	7.9	21.8	35.6	34.7
Tunisia-Tunisie	1972-1974	3.5	36.3	1.5	58.7	6.2	33.2	42.1	18.5
	1979-1981	36.6	35.3	6.3	21.8	7.6	32.8	38.3	21.3
Zambia-Zambie	1972-1974	-	99.9	0.1	-	8.4	30.3	49.0	12.3
	1979	0.1	99.7	0.1	0.1	6.1	34.6	49.5	9.8

Source: UNIDO, Handbook of Industrial Statistics 1984, (New York: United Nations, 1985), Table 10
ONUDI, Manuel de Statistiques Industrielles 1984, (New York: United Nations, 1985), Tableau 10

Table 8 /Tableau 8

Total apparent consumption of manufactured goods (current prices)

Consommation totale apparente de produits manufacturés (prix courants)

	Total apparent consumption/ Consommation apparente (In million US dollars) (En millions de dollars)				Growth rate/ Taux de croiss. (%)	Production(1) as percentage of apparent consumption/production(1) en pourcentage de la consommation totale apparente				average/ moyenne	Imports as percentage of apparent consumption/importations en pourcentage de la consommation totale apparente				Average/ moyenn.
	1970	1975	1980	1982		1970	1975	1980	1982		1970	1975	1980	1982	
Central African Republic - République Centrafricaine	73.5	120.3	107.8	80.2	3.32	79.87	51.40	40.82	55.56	51.91	43.57	54.94	71.11	59.89	57.40
Egypt - Egypte	2824.6	7692.1	14864.6	22206.3	19.36	90.24	73.22	78.93	71.90	76.57	21.22	30.00	25.53	31.60	28.61
Ethiopia - Ethiopie	854.3	623.8	1461.4	1753.2	14.00	61.53	69.59	69.52	73.52	68.82	44.44	37.70	37.88	32.06	38.02
Gambia - Gambie	17.4	53.7	109.9	117.1	19.94	40.26	29.81	17.07	39.27	31.60	107.71	106.95	91.10	77.28	95.76
Ghana	709.2	1373.6	2448.8	2903.2	16.92	80.91	68.73	77.37	87.56	73.64	51.94	44.56	38.07	19.72	37.82
Ivory Coast - Côte d'Ivoire	619.0	1873.9	5008.0	7171.2	23.10	58.48	74.98	71.43	90.77	73.92	57.19	48.23	44.88	21.51	42.95
Kenya	367.0	471.9	1147.8	1006.3	14.66	7.82	15.26	17.77	13.91	13.69	128.83	147.61	149.23	127.44	138.28
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Jamahiriya Arabe Libyen	442.9	2854.7	7006.3	8244.4	28.60	21.22	13.10	17.14	24.36	18.96	79.31	50.49	89.18	79.03	84.50
Madagascar	286.6	571.0			12.34								54.91	34.03	49.89
Malawi	181.5	422.4	891.8	1085.8	18.06	54.12	50.42	62.23	70.48	60.81	48.55	56.13	46.40	27.42	44.73
Mauritius - Maurice	97.6	417.0	786.8	708.5	20.43	97.32	96.40	80.25	89.48	90.86	70.61	74.01	72.16	60.22	69.25
Nigeria - Nigéria	1407.2	7921.7	27180.0	38641.1	34.63	42.14	29.39	46.38	57.44	43.84	69.97	73.14	58.34	44.82	61.52
Rwanda	47.4	116.9	472.2	637.8	25.59	46.42	29.09	47.69	60.05	45.80	54.83	72.61	53.78	40.76	55.50
Seychelles	10.5	35.3	109.0	1113.7	22.88	9.53	14.17	17.43	28.14	17.32	90.47	85.83	82.58	71.86	82.69
Somalia - Somalie	58.8	176.8	415.8	384.0	19.30	39.15	33.37	35.11	55.22	40.71	69.78	75.15	66.93	51.58	66.44
Togo	85.9	217.8	450.5	577.2	20.92	13.66	29.39	30.63	42.79	29.12	90.57	75.14	97.02	61.38	81.03
Tunisia - Tunisie	654.0	2239.1	5331.6	5945.4	20.84	77.83	62.39	67.09	71.22	69.63	35.68	52.40	51.26	44.54	45.97
Zimbabwe 2/	1031.9	2609.3	4214.5	5543.2	16.07	87.13	87.73	86.27	87.41	87.14	31.09	29.97	25.85	25.15	29.02

Source: 1/ ECA Statistics Division Database - Banque de données de la Division de la Statistique de la CEA.
2/ UN, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, Vol. I. - Annuaire Statistique de Commerce International, Volume I.

1/ Data on production refer to large establishments only - Les données sur la production concernent les grands établissements seulement.
2/ Imports F.O.B. - Importations F.O.B.
3/ Annual average growth rates - Taux de croissance annuels moyens.